

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.TERMS:
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CASH ON DELIVERY. HIRSH, BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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streets, Janesville, Wis.J. M. HAY,
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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAY now open and ready for inspection, the fine

NEW GOODS

Of the season, all of which have been purchased during

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not early in the field,

will be enabled to sell

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Tissues,

Paris Stripes, Brocade Stuffs, London Grey and Black

Cheviots, Colored Alpaca, Repp, Delaines, Polka

Dots, Hosiery, French and American

The very newest styles in American and French

PRINTS!

warranted fast colors, the patterns of which have been

combined exclusively to our store.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain

and Fancy Colored

DRESS SILKS,

Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced

Colored Silks, New styles in Black Cheviot Silks

all colors, together with a full line of Double Faced

Colored Black Silks of the celebrated brands of

Duchess & Co., Senner, Lill, etc., etc.

We are in receipt of a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars and Cuffs, Ruffled Collars, Tape Edge Collars,

Cuffs, and all the latest styles in

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Gloves, etc., Alexander's best Colored and Black

Gloves, embroidered Hosiery, Laces and Ribbons, Lace

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Border and Plain Lawn Mitts, etc.

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In this department we have always been ahead and

keeping up. We have the best stock of Cloaks

and Shawls in town, and have made arrangements

with the leaders of fashion in New York to be supplied

promptly with the latest styles as they appear to

season, so that our customers are sure of getting the very

latest styles, either made up or as supplied to man-

ufacture from. Our stock of

CLOAKING CLOTHES

comprised all the different shades of Middlesex and

Washington Cloaking, which we guarantee to

sell Fifty Cents per Yard Less

can be bought elsewhere. Having been fortunate

enough to secure an entire case of each of the above

brands of cloaking previous to the late advance

we intend giving our customers the

Full Benefit of our Good Luck

and do so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patron-

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also supplied with the very latest styles of

TRIMMINGS

suitable for the different shades of cloaks worn this

season.

It is unnecessary for us to further enumerate our ex-

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in this country is sufficient evidence of what we sell

we say in truth, and we only ask the favor

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Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated in

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Capital and Surplus, \$500,000.

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Capital and Surplus, \$500,000.

New York Life Insurance Company,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NOT SO FAST.

BY J. B. SYME.

(Continued.)

When we make ourselves the scale by

which we weigh out to others our allow-

ance of charity, it may be less kind than

partial," said the young man, smilingly.

He was independent of uncle Ben, and he

was not afraid to be candid to him; and as

uncle Ben was really far from being un-

kind and certainly was as favorable to

candor of opinion as to punctuality, the

uncle and the nephew got along pretty con-

siderably to each other's satisfaction, and

none the worse for little occasional tiffs.

On the morrow, Arthur Elmer was early

gone on his professional business, and as

Benjamin Bell, Esq., had nothing particu-

lar to engage him, he called upon Jackson

Brothers, moralized a little of the degen-

eracy of human nature, and the difficulty

of judging men even after a long life of

observation, and finally took his leave, con-

gratulating himself and the senior partner

of that extensive concern upon their recit-

tive of opinion regarding human nature.

Uncle Ben trudged along, however, musing

and muttering to himself now and again,

and thinking of this young Jones in spite

of all his endeavors to the contrary. Un-

cle Ben had been left to fight his way

through the world when young; but if he

had no one to back him or push him along,

he had no one to drag him back. It is

comparatively easy to push one's self

through a crowd, when your coat, tightly

buttoned, covers all your incumbrances;

but everybody knows who has tried it, that

it is no joke to take some five or six de-

pendents with you. Ben's hat covered all

that he required to care about as the head

of his family, and when he took his dinner

daily he had performed the most important

provisional service to his household, so that

his mind had become as individual as his

body, and owned very few relations in all

the broad world of sympathies. As the

old merchant walked along, however, the

rain began to patter, and then it began to

fall rather heavily, and then it came down

in drops that put the resistive power of the

crown of uncle Ben's hat very much to the

test, and then it whipped into his face, and

spurred on his shoulders, until he took re-

fuge in an entry which led to some humble

dwellings

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Six Dollars a Year, Payable in Advance.
Quartermen, HIRSH, BOWEN, DANIEL, WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twenty lines of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 square 1 day	\$1.00
do do 2 days	2.00
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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

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Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

CLOTHING CLOTHES

TRIMMINGS

OF A CALL

Is Superior

J. A. DENELL,

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

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Fire, Life and Marine.

CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED

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any VIRTUE in

WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM?

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Numerous Certificates

as above.

USEFUL GOODS!

Hair Brushes.

TOOTH BRUSHES.

NAIL BRUSHES.

Infants' Brushes.

DRESSING COMBS.

BATHING TOWELS.

SPONGES.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS.

POMADES, HAIR OILS.

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LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.

Great Bargains in Millinery.

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

Magie Currency Pocket-Books.

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Seasoned Wood.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.

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NOT SO FAST.

BY J. B. HYME.

When we make ourselves the scale by which we weigh out to others our allowance of charity, it may be less kind than partial," said the young man smilingly.

He was independent of Uncle Ben, and he was not afraid to be candid to him; and as Uncle Ben was really far from being unkind, and certainly was as favorable to candor of opinion as to punctuality, the uncle and the nephew got along pretty considerably to each other's satisfaction, and none the worse for little occasional fits.

On the morning, Arthur Elmer was early gone on some professional business, and as Benjamin Bell, had nothing particular to engage him, he called upon Jackson Brothers, moralized a little of the degeneracy of human nature, and the difficulty of judging men even after a long life of observation, and finally took his leave, congratulating himself and the senior partner of that extensive concern upon their reciprocity of opinion regarding human nature.

Uncle Ben trudged along, however, musing and muttering to himself now and again, and thinking of this young Jones in spite of all his endeavors to the contrary. Uncle Ben had been left to fight his way through the world when young; but he had had no one to help him, and he had no one to drag him back. It is comparatively easy to push one's self through a crowd, when your coat, tightly buttoned, covers all your incombustibles; but everybody knows who has tried it, that it is no joke to take some five or six dependents with you. Ben's hat covered all that he required to care about as the head of his family, and when he took his dinner daily he had performed the most important provisional service to his household, so that his mind had become as individual as his body, and owned very few relations in all the broad world of sympathies. As the old merchant walked along, however, the rain began to patter, and then it began to fall rather heavily, and then it came down in drops that put the resistive power of the crowd of Uncle Ben's hat very much to the test, and then it whirled into his face, and sported on his shoulders, until he took refuge in an entry which led to some humble dwelling, and there he internally lectured himself on the necessity of looking on his umbrella as he stood and looked on the large aqueous drops that were falling with loud snatches upon the pavement, and rebounding in a thousand particles, his ear was suddenly attracted by the sound of voices, and stepping farther into the doorway, he thought that one of the speakers' tones were familiar to him.

"Mr. Jones had been unfortunate in business, I believe," said a voice, which was attuned to the soft and gentle cadence of humanity, and which Uncle Ben at once recognized as his nephew Arthur's.

"He died in bankruptcy," replied the woman softly.

Uncle Ben started, and muttered something about a nest of hornets, and hereditary dishevelment.

"Was there not some blame attributed to the folly of a partner?" inquired Arthur, in a sympathetic voice.

"There was; but he was more callous than my husband, and he lives," replied the widow, mildly.

"And you have had no support since then, save what you obtained through your son?" pursued the young physician.

"He has been a blessing to us all," said the widow, meekly; "so cheerful, so hopeful, so contented; ah! we shall know what it is to be alone now!"

"I have had a note from him," he tells me it is for debt that he is arrested; he has not like one to contract debts!"

"Old Ben rubbed his hands, and Arthur rose, in his indignation, ten percent, for the observation.

"He contract debt, sir?" replied the widow, somewhat proudly; "Ah! not he! It is for the medicine which his poor father used on his death-bed. Week after week he has been paying for it, and every time; he has succeeded with all, save this Mr. White, who is now disposing of his business, is retiring into private life, and in peremptory in collecting what is due him."

"But your son is not liable for this!"

"He went and voluntarily rendered himself liable," said the widow; "he has often said that he should live through life on bread and water before any one should arrest him for having known his father. Many, many nights has he sat and copied papers, when other slept, in order to enter a little to assist in discharging his father's obligations; and he has said, 'I was so hopeful, so sanguine, the cup is dashed from his lip.'"

"No, it is not!" asserted Uncle Ben, as he crumpled his hat over his eyes, and hastily buttoning his coat, went again into the street. "Poor boy, noble fellow!" muttered the elderly merchant, as he hurried along toward Jackson's Brothers, alike regardless of the rain or dinner time. "I'm a positive old rascal!" he exclaimed, as he caught himself firmly by the breast, and attempted to shake himself fiercely; "to be so harsh! so unjust!"

Arthur Elmer had heard his uncle's narrative, and starting with amazement, had hastily bade her farewell, and pursued his relative; he was only in time to see the brass buttons on the broad skirts of his coat, and the wide brim of his low-crowned hat, vanish in the door of Jackson's counting house. So, feeling it would be dangerous to break in on his uncle just now, he turned his footsteps towards Mr. White's, the apothecary, and in a very short time had so operated upon the heart of the dealer in compounds and simples, that the doors of the prison were opened for poor Jones, and that evening he was sitting once more in his own humble dwelling.

"I have thanked you very much, since," said Jackson, junior, as he confronted Uncle Ben at his own residence; "and I have said back with an easy air in his chair. 'The old clock is not more punctual than he; and you know what sort of a clock ours is. And then, again, you could hardly excel him in calculating foreign rates of exchange; and everybody knows that you were something at that business once.' 'He's a treasure, sir,' is James Jones," exclaimed the kind old man, waxing warm; "I mean to advance him."

"I think our Arthur considers that Emory Jones is a treasure, too," said old Ben, smiling. "It is not to feel her mother's pulse that he goes to their pretty cottage so often." "If she is as modest, intelligent, faithful, and clever as her brother, she is a treasure," said Jackson, warmly.

Arthur is a romantic fellow," continued old man, with a little of his accustomed severity; "she would not take an old-fish like me in."

"Well, uncle, you are forming hasty conclusions again," exclaimed the gentleman in question, as he entered the room, shook Mr. Jackson warmly by the hand, and caught the last words of his relative's sentence. "By the by, I wish you to go to Jones's with me to-morrow. They are quite anxious to get a peep of this old man, about whom I have frightened the young children, in spite of the veneration which the elder members of the family entertain for him. Will you go?"

Uncle Ben did go to visit the house of his protégée, and this Emory, with her black, glittering curls, and her eyes so full of glowing kindness, and her modest cheeks that flushed and dimpled when the old man patted them with such a modest grace that he declared she was "quite a pretty girl!" "What an admission for Uncle Ben!" and he further was heard to asseverate, that "had he been Arthur Elmer," that was the girl he should choose for a wife."

Uncle Ben now sits in his arm chair, a little touched with gout, and, consequently, a little crabbed in temper, but at the intervals of rest, he is constantly lecturing the young Joneses and Elmers upon the folly of forming hasty judgments. Suspicion may be the positive injustice to innocence, as is as common as the air, in the positions as correct. "Charity," he hopes all things, believeth all things; may lead to suffering, too; but then no man is injured by it save him perhaps from whose heart it exhales, and around whom it sheds a fragrant balm of heavenly incense.

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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Friday Evening, Oct. 23, 1863.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN-UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR.
JAMES T. LEWIS.
of Columbia County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
WYMAN SPOONER.
of Walworth County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.
of Dane County.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
of Trempealeau County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
WINFIELD SMITH.
of Milwaukee County.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER.
WM. H. RAMSEY.
of Ozaukee County.

SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.
of Grant County.

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.
HENRY CORDIER.
of Winnebago County.

Republican County Nominations.

ASSEMBLYMEN.
First District—Composed of the towns of Center, Janesville, Madison, Portage and Union.
THOMAS EARLE, of Portage.

Second District—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Hancock, Adams and Union.
T. H. GOODHUE, of Lima.

Third District—Composed of the towns of Bedford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.
GUY WHEELER, of La Prairie.

Fourth District—Composed of the City of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Burlington.
DAVID MERRILL, of the town of Beloit.

Fifth District—Composed of the City of Janesville.
J. W. STORREY.

Sixth District—Composed of the Towns of Rock, Newburg, Plymouth, Adams and Spring Valley.
DR. JEROME BURBANK, of Avera.

FOR SUPERVISOR AT LARGE.
R. T. POWELL, of Fulton.

SUPERVISOR—FIRST DISTRICT.—Composed of the Towns of Center, Janesville, Madison, Portage and Union.
DANIEL JOHNSON, of Union.

SUPERVISOR—SECOND DISTRICT.—Composed of the Towns of Fulton, Hancock, Adams and Union.
CYRUS BLISS, of Hancock.

SUPERVISOR—THIRD DISTRICT.—Composed of the Towns of Bedford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.
S. S. WORTHROP, of Clinton.

SUPERVISOR—FOURTH DISTRICT.—Composed of the City of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Burlington.
M. A. NORTHRUP.

SUPERVISOR—FIFTH DISTRICT.—Composed of the City of Janesville.
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

SUPERVISOR—SIXTH DISTRICT.—Composed of the Towns of Rock, Newburg, Plymouth, Adams and Spring Valley.
WM. H. TRIPP, of Town of Rock.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
First District—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Portage, Union, Madison, Spring Valley, Avera, Newburg, Plymouth, Center and Janesville.
ROBERT A. RICHARDS, of the Town of Center.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
Second District—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Bedford, Clinton, Johnson, Lima, Madison, Portage, Adams and Union.
ALBERT WHITFORD, of Milton.

WHAT G. L. VALLANDIGHAM SAID!

"I HAVE NOT VOTED FOR ANY ARMY OR NAVY BILL, OR ANY ARMY OR NAVY APPROPRIATION, SINCE THE MEETING OF CONGRESS (IN THE 4TH OF JULY, 1861.)—Vallandigham, *Daily Gazette*, August, 1862.

"He [Vallandigham] does not think reason can ever be accomplished by coercion; but goes for peace, hoping that Union may result; BUT AT ANY RATE HE GOES FOR PEACE, PREFERRING EVEN SEPARATION TO SUBJUGATION OR EXTERMINATION."—*Washington, N. C. Journal*.

"I propose to recognize the existence of sections as a fixed fact."

"I propose to establish FOUR instead of two grand sections of the Union."—*Speech Feb. 20, 1861.*

"Then, sir, I am not a southern man either—ALTHOUGH IN THIS MOST UNBROKEN AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST THE SOUTH, IN THE midst of the INVASION, ARSON, INSURRECTION AND MURDER TO WHICH SEE HAS BEEN SUBJECT, AND WITH WHICH HE IS STILL THREATENED WITH THE TORCH OF THE INCENDIARY AND THE DAGGER OF THE ASSASSIN SUSPENDED OVER HER—HE IS MOST CORDIAL SYMPATHIZER WITH US WHOLLY WITH HER."—*Page 44, Val's Record.*

WHAT H. L. PALMER SAID!

I HOPE TO SEE THE DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT UPON AMERICAN RIGHTS IN THE PERSON OF VALLANDIGHAM, CULMINATE IN HIS ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

The Monitor reiterates the idea that "radicalism" in the nominations of the democratic party in Ohio was the cause of their overwhelming defeat. If that was the cause, it must have little hope of success in Wisconsin, where the Vallandighams have control of the party. There is B. L. Palmer, who hoped for Vallandigham's election, and "the noblest act of whose life" was to vote against the soldiers' suffrage bill—is he not a radical cop-head of the "pizen kind"? What about Anson Rogers, the candidate of the democracy in this city? Is he not as radical as St. Clark? Evidently the Monitor is prepared for a Waterloo defeat of its party, because the "radicals" are too open in their opposition. That paper would "draw mild," and pretend to be for the war, when it is against it.

THE CHANGE OF POLICY.

The copperhead papers continually quote the president's inaugural and the resolutions of congress in the summer of 1861, which declared the objects of the war. Now, they say, these objects have been changed—the president has issued an emancipation proclamation, and is arming the negroes—and the policy is not the same. It is now an abolition policy. We have not the least doubt that the administration labored strenuously to avoid any harm to the institution of slavery during the war, up to the time when it became apparent that it was impossible to save the Union and slavery too. When that was seen the choice was forced upon the president, and he issued his proclamation of freedom to that portion of the slaves only where there was no hope of subduing the rebels without destroying slavery. In the border states, and in a portion of the more southern states, the institution was left untouched. Now, if Mr. Lincoln had desired to free the slaves for that object alone, he would have made his emancipation universal.

So in regard to negro enlistments. He held off from it as long as possible, and reluctantly, at last gave his consent to the measure. He wanted men and could get them in no other way so speedily. It became a necessity, which was largely produced by the copperhead opposition to the war.

If the policy of the war has been changed in any degree it is to be attributed to the necessity of the government. Is it fair to say that it should remain unaffected by the swift changing circumstances that surround it? Could any man or party purport the same line of conduct in the war, that seemed to be the proper policy in the beginning of the rebellion? How much more must the country be called upon to sacrifice before it strikes down the chief support of the rebellion and the cause of the war—slavery? Let friends answer who have sons in the army—let labor and men of property who pay the bills tell us—let patriots, who would save the country, respond, not as partisans, but as conscientious men, to the question.

ROSCRAWS.

The Washington Chronicle says that McCook and Crittenden charge that General Rosceraws left the field of battle, fled to Chattanooga, and reported that the day was lost; and that subsequently, through opium, he became insensible. These two generals are under a cloud for their part of the performances at Chattanooga, and are not, therefore, the most impartial of witnesses.

The Chronicle also says that he was ordered to remain in Chattanooga until reinforcements should come. It will be remembered that the Chicago Tribune's private letter charged him with delay—not going soon enough.

The New York papers say that Rosceraws, Crittenden and McCook were asleep at Chattanooga during the battle. How Rosceraws could ride from the battle ground while asleep, or how Crittenden and McCook could see him under the influence of opium while they slumbered, is not easy to explain.

He is also charged with being absent from the field of battle. This certainly would have been noticed by some one in the numerous descriptions of the battle which have been published, if true, but this is the first intimation of it publicly made. It is probably true that he was with that portion of the army, for a time, which was separated from Thomas.

Another charge is that he declined to move from Murfreesboro, last June, when ordered to do so. If so he should have been removed then, if his reasons were not good. It is rather late in the day to make that a ground of removal now.

There is also a statement that he is subject to fits of epilepsy, especially on the field of battle. This will be news to the soldiers who have served under him; not one of them having ever mentioned it.

The New York Evening Post says it is "satisfied that the good of the service demanded Rosceraws' removal, and that is enough." It may be enough for the Post.

We prefer to wait for more evidence before believing all these stories. They are too new, and too numerous, just now, to be satisfactory.

CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY.

The secretary of state has made his quarterly statement of the condition of the several funds in the state treasury. The balance on hand in the general fund on the last day of the present month was \$105,958.61. The whole amount on hand in the several funds is \$367,925.60. This is found by actual count to be in the treasury.

THE INJURIES TO THE MONITORS.—A correspondent who has recently visited the monitors under repair at Station Creek, South Carolina, says:

"We first went on board the monitor Patapsco. Her turret is indented all round by the heavy projectiles from the rebel forts; but not a single shot penetrated even a single plate of which the turret consists. The smoke-stack, however, is completely shattered. Balls that passed through the turret, struck the funnel, and the funnel was completely curled up the iron forming the smoke-stack. From the funnel we went on board the Weehawken, which vessel was being improved by the addition at the bottom of the turret of an iron rim, five inches in thickness, and about fifteen inches deep. This improvement is being made in consequence of a piece of shell having been jammed between the bottom of the turret and the deck, preventing the latter from revolving, when the Weehawken was around, at the time of the bombardment of Fort Moultrie. All the other vessels of the same class are to be furnished with a similar rim. These rims were brought in sections by the Union. The Weehawken was not hit so many times as the Patapsco, but we were above a wound on her starboard side caused by a shot from Moultrie, through which the water is still slowly trickling, rendering a frequent recourse to the pump necessary."

"How rapidly they build houses nowadays! said Sam, as he pointed to a three-story brick house; they commenced that building last week, and they are already putting in the lights." "Yes," replied his friend, "and next week they will probably put in the liver."

TO-DAY'S REPORT.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.
New York, Oct. 23.

The World's special says: Thos. Lee has retreated without stopping to make

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
On the Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Paul, Oct. 22.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—We have intelligence to-day which contradicts the reported massacre of Capt. Fiske's party. A letter has been received from Hannock City, Idaho, dated September 22d, which says Capt. Fiske's party are within three or four days' march of this place, all safe and sound. This is later than the time when the reported massacre took place, and is considered as conclusive evidence of their safety.

The letter does not state how this news was received, but as a receipt of letters which were sent to Fort Benton some months since is acknowledged, it is inferred that a mail carrier from that fort to Hannock City passed the expedition a short distance from that place.

Judge Edgerton, late of Ohio, but now chief justice of Idaho, arrived with his family the previous week.

Special to the Chicago Journal.—We have the Memphis Bulletin of the evening of the 20th, with advice from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the 15th.

The Little Rock National Union, edited by James Danby, has been suppressed by the authorities, and the office closed for the present. The only paper now published at Little Rock is the National Democrat, under the management of C. V. Meade.

There was considerable excitement manifested among the Union troops on learning of the murder of Blair's staff officers. They swore vengeance against him who shall hereafter be caught by them. Blair, it is understood, swears he will follow the villains to the last ditch. The Union men of Arkansas are enlisting very rapidly in the Union army. Three regiments have been formed at Little Rock.

Railroad trains are running regularly from Dravill's Bluff to Little Rock.

A man was arrested on the Lady Jackson, at Helena, last week, before she was sunk, on suspicion of being a boat-burner.

It is reported that the rebels had raised two companies of conscripts in the vicinity of Friar's Point. Last Wednesday the Hamilton Belle, with a convoy and a lot of troops, went down there and captured a lot of rebels, and some 250 bales of cotton—a prize for the war.

The steamer Green City is loading with cotton at the mouth of White river. She had already on board 2,700 bales.

Considerable excitement was created at Helena last Saturday morning by the rebels under Col. Dobbins, who made a sudden descent upon the camp, capturing three and killing three of the first Arkansas colored regiment. Dobbins had about 200 men.

The work of apportioning the number of troops to be raised under the late call of the president, among the several states and the District of Columbia, has been begun at the office of the provost marshal general. The states thus far apportioned, and the number of men to be raised by each, are as follows: Maine 7,381; Massachusetts 13,126; Connecticut 5,432; New York 38,266; Delaware 1,156; Indiana 18,997.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.

Prevalent rumors say the Lebanon train has been captured to-day, but the best information procurable says the train put back safely into Lebanon, but does not give the reason for its return.

A special to the Journal, dated Knoxville, 21st, says that the rebels attacked Col. Woodford yesterday, beyond Philadelphia, Tenn., and captured his battery of mounted howitzers, and a portion of his wagon train.

Our loss is about 100. We took about the same number of prisoners, and drove the enemy back beyond Philadelphia to-day. Whether this be a raid, or a movement in force, Burnside is prepared for them. We still hold all our ground in the northeast part of the state.

Loyal Tennesseans are flocking to Burnside's standard faster than they can be armed. The greatest activity prevails in military circles.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.

Information reached here to-day that the murder, on Tuesday, of Lieut. Eben White, of the 7th United States colored regiment, which is now being organized by Col. Birney, near Benedict, Md., was Col. John H. Soborn, a prominent slaveowner of that county. The lieutenant was sent by Col. Birney to Benedict, on Monday, to obtain recruits. Hearing that Soborn had two of his slaves tied up to keep them from enlisting, the lieutenant proceeded to Soborn's house and ordered the men to be released. Soborn and his son refused, and abused the lieutenant, and threatened to shoot him, both being heavily armed.

Lieut. White left and proceeded to a field where several of Soborn's slaves were at work, followed by the father and son, who demanded his object. The officer replied that he was there to enlist all that were so disposed. After some more abuse, the Soborn declared they would kill the lieutenant, and fired their guns upon the officer, who fell mortally wounded. His body was brought here last evening and forwarded to his friends in Massachusetts. The two Soborns escaped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

Accounts from the army of the Potomac received to-night say that it has been ascertained that some of the rebel infantry were engaged with Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry near Rockland Mills on Monday last. A brigade of rebel sharpshooters dismounted and partially defeated our cavalry into the belief that they were attacked by infantry.

Gen. Lee's army, with the exception of Gen. Stuart's cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock on Monday at Rappahannock Station.

Gen. Stuart fell back on the river on Tuesday, not stopping in Warrenton, through which he passed, although he admitted that his men had not enjoyed a meal for twenty-four hours.

The officers of Gen. Lee's army stated that their rapid retreat was caused by a destitution of provisions. The bridge over the Rappahannock has been carried away by the rise in the river, caused by the storm on Thursday night, and Gen. Lee laid a pontoon bridge over the river.

It is believed that there is no considerable force now north of the Rappahannock, but that it is composed of Gen. Stuart's cavalry with his artillery.

It was currently rumored by rebel officers that Gen. Lee having driven Meade towards Washington, and destroyed a portion of the Orange & Alexandria railroad, that Gen. Hill's and Ewell's corps would now be immediately dispatched to the assistance of Gen. Bragg.

any considerable resistance, and the main body of his army as now reported beyond the Rappahannock.

Understand orders have been issued to push him to the will and force him to a battle, but whether under present circumstances a battle will be organized or risked, is matter of conjecture. If the rebel commander, as now seems probable, gets fairly out of fighting distance, you may expect to hear that the fate of Rosceraws has been visited upon Gen. Meade, who has been certainly too cautious in pursuit; indeed, it is reliably said that Gen. Sedgwick and Sickles are already talked of to succeed him, unless he shall yet retrieve himself in the eyes of the administration.

Later.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Intelligence from the front to-day shows that active operations for the present are at an end. Gen. Lee's forces are beyond the Rappahannock, and will probably concentrate near Culpeper. The statement of Washington papers that our forces penetrated that far is untrue. General Meade came to Washington, to-day, and after an interview with the president and Gen. Halleck, returned late this evening to headquarters.

It is learned from a perfectly trustworthy source that Admiral Dahlgren was relieved from the command of the iron-clad fleet at Charleston, a few days since, and Capt. Thomas Triunfo, of the Providence, was appointed to the position. It is believed that official notice of the change went to Charleston in the last steamer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The facts in regard to the changes at the West are as follows:

Gen. Rosceraws is relieved, Gen. Thomas assumes his command of the Army of the Cumberland; the departments of Ohio, Burnside, of the Cumberland, Thomas, Tenn., Harburt, and Vicksburg, McPherson, are consolidated into one grand military division of the Mississippi, under command of Gen. Grant. Generals Hooker and Sheeman, the latter now at Juka, will command a corps in the field. Gen. Grant's headquarters will be to the left. He leaves for the front, to-morrow. McPherson's department will extend from the department of the Gulf to Napoleon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Tribune's special.—The rebels at Rich mond have robbed our prisoners of upwards of \$60,000; but little credit is attached to recent rebel statements that all money sent to prisoners would be handed to them, but until some official announcement is made to that effect, the friends of those in prison would do well not to remit money or clothing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Special to the Times.—The presence of Gen. Meade and staff, to-day, filled the city with rumors that he had been relieved of his command. No change in military condition to-day at the front.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 21.

Special to the Times.—Rosceraws received orders relieving him from the command, Monday evening, and yesterday left for Cincinnati. He is accompanied by only personal aids. Gen. Thomas has assumed command.

Later reports of the Chattanooga Rebel say that Bragg will undoubtedly be relieved for his failure to defeat Rosceraws in the late battle, and it is yet undecided whether Johnston, Longstreet or Lee will be his successor.

The late rains have swollen the Tennessee river very much, and steamers could easily reach Chattanooga did the enemy permit.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: Gen. Meade is here to consult with the President in regard to a new and successful promising movement of the Army of the Potomac, for the execution of which arrangements are already being made. If rapidly carried out as proposed, this movement will surprise Lee and relieve Burnside from all threatened danger, and will reach before the rebel army sent westward can be brought back there.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 22.

Little of interest is to be recorded, but it is not contraband to say that an important movement is contemplated, which will give joy to the heart of every Union man, the nature of which cannot be communicated to the people, who may prepare themselves for an agreeable surprise.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

No report when we go to press.

"The Iron Brigade"—Letter from Gen. Gibbon.

The following letter from Gen. Gibbon, who commanded the Iron Brigade through the Pope and Maryland campaigns, when it fought some of its hardest battles, has not hitherto been published.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5, 1863.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 9th of September, inviting me to be present on the occasion of presenting a flag to my old brigade, did not reach me until a few days ago. Had circumstances permitted I should have been most happy to have availed myself of the invitation.

The title of "Iron Brigade" has been well earned by that fine body of men, and I am pleased to know that its services are appreciated by the citizens of the states from which the regiment came.

It so happened that this brigade has in several of the battles in which it has taken part occupied very conspicuous positions, and has elicited the praise of all, and the highest commendation from the commanding generals. Its "baptism of fire" was on the 28th of August, 1862, during the Pope campaign, where, almost single-handed, it successfully resisted the onslaught of a division of the enemy under Sigel.

Jackson in person, losing 600 of his men. It held a prominent post on the right flank of the army, and during the day it was assigned the duty of attacking the enemy's center, and held its ground nobly long after dark against a much superior force, and at Annapolis it led off in the attack on our extreme right, and gained new honors by its intrepidity in attack and its firmness and discipline when forced back by superior numbers.

These are some of the actions in which it has been engaged, and I am proud though not surprised to hear it maintained its high reputation at Gettysburg.

It is an honor to the service, and a command that any one may be proud of, and a living evidence of what our volunteers can be made by a proper system of promotion. The world cannot produce a finer material for soldiers than the rank and file of this brigade, and I shall always feel a just pride in reflecting upon my association with it.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
JOHN GIBBON, Brig. Gen. Vol.
To W. V. SULLIVAN, Sec. Agent for Wisconsin.

It THOUGHT.—The Chicago Times has been drumming up all kinds of charges against the Ohio election. A special correspondent to the paper, under date of Cincinnati, Oct. 12th, says:

"Archbishop Patrick, Bishop Rosceraws and several of the Catholic clergy, have been visiting to-day at the polls in influence for Bragg against the patriot Vallandigham."

It is a new idea to us that because a man is a bishop or a priest he has no right to vote for the man of his choice. Had these gentlemen labored and voted for Vallandigham we should have heard no charges from the Times against them of fraud or corruption.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

any considerable resistance, and the main body of his army as now reported beyond the Rappahannock.

Understand orders have been issued to push him to the will and force him to a battle, but whether under present circumstances a battle will be organized or risked, is matter of conjecture. If the rebel commander, as now seems probable, gets fairly out of fighting distance, you may expect to hear that the fate of Rosceraws has been visited upon Gen. Meade, who has been certainly too cautious in pursuit; indeed, it is reliably said that Gen. Sedgwick and Sickles are already talked of to succeed him, unless he shall yet retrieve himself in the eyes of the administration.

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At about 6 km from the center of the lake, town 2, 1875.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

I, **JOHN C. HARRIS**, of the County of Shawnee, State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the County Clerk of said County, to-wit: the County Clerk of Shawnee county, between the terms of the book A, M and the P. M. receive the original and signed all claims and a number of all persons against said County.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County, this 11th day of September, 1893.

JOHN C. HARRIS, County Judge.

STATE OF KANSAS,

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Emmanuel C. Hager, against the Allen, Louisa Allen

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

that the said plaintiff has been fully given notice thereof by publication of the order in the Ohio State Gazette, and by the oral notice of the sheriff of Adams County at his residence at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 17th day of March, A.D. 1906, and also by the oral notice of the sheriff of Adams County at his residence at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th day of March, A.D. 1906.

ADAMS D. RICHARD,
County Judge.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR HONK COUNTY,

James H. Knowlton, versus S. B. Packard, and A. A. McKeon against Richard Babcock.

The State of Wisconsin: To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Adams county, and of which a copy is herewith attached to you, on or within a copy in

answers) said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Janesville, Wis., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if the said subscribers fail to do so, complaint within the time so set, the plaintiffs in this action will sue the judgment against you, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two, and 50/100 dollars with interest thereon from the date of such service, to wit: from the 21st day of May, one hundred and fifty-one to the date of such service, and the balance of the bill. Dated at Jan. 1st, 1852.

Witness my hand and seal of the County of Jackson, Wis., this 1st day of Jan. 1852.

PLAINTIFFS' ATT'Y, JANEVILLE, WIS.

AK ORDNANCE-1. C. Fowert Drunkennes.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain it Thus:

Section 1. Any person who shall be guilty of drink-

comes in this city, shall on conviction be liable a penalty of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars and a forfeiture of the count and with costs of suit at the discretion of the court, for each and every offence.
Passed October 31, 1893. R. B. TREAT, Mayor.
Attest: G. H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk. c1335w

THE THERMOMETERS for 25 Cents each, new, light and accurate, at
TALLMAN & COLLIN.

